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MONARCH

Gasoline

STOVES.



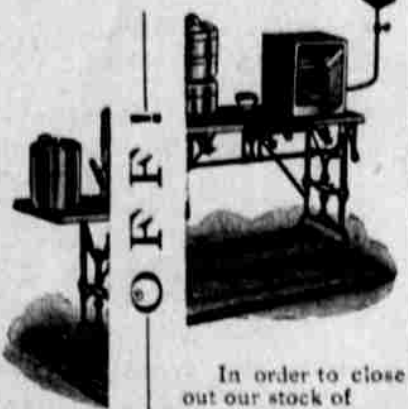
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We have the finest line of CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK HEMSTITCH EMBROIDERED FLOUNCING 50 in. wide ever shown in the City. Call and see them. The latest novelties in our line received daily.

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113 S. Eleventh St.

Notice.
To Ephraim E. Meyers, non-resident defendant.

You will take notice that on the 17th day of July, 1889, Fabian S. Potvin, plaintiff, filed his petition in the district court, Lancaster County, Nebraska, against you, John K. Barr, J. Frank Barr, Annie Barr, A. C. Barr and William Henry Smith. —Barr claiming to be surety for you and said John K. Barr, and to establish his right to a certain assignment of a judgment made to him by the Quincy National Bank of Quincy, Illinois, in an action in the district court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, wherein the Quincy National Bank was plaintiff and yourself and John K. Barr, Fabian S. Potvin were defendants, and to establish his lien of said judgment which he paid as such surety upon, and against lots nine, ten and eleven, (9, 10 and 11) in block twenty-nine, (29) and lots five, thirteen, fourteen and seventeen, (5, 13, 14 and 17) in block twenty-six, (26) all in First Addition to West Lincoln, and also lots one, seven, eight and nine, (1, 7, 8 and 9) in block two, (2) in Inhoff's Addition to the city of Lincoln, and also lot three, (3) in block eighty-eight, (88) in the city of Lincoln, and the west half of the south-west quarter of section nine, (9) township eight, (8) range seven, (7) all in Lancaster County, state of Nebraska, to sell said real estate and lots according to law, to pay said judgment, interest and cost, and claim, and right of said Potvin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of plaintiff's lien, claim and right.

You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 26th day of August, 1889. Lincoln, Neb., July 18, 1889.
FABIAN S. POTVIN,
By **FOUND & BERR,**
his Attorneys.

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L. WESSEL, JR., Editor and Sole Proprietor.
FRED BENZINGER, Associate Editor.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN, 60,000.

"The Courier" at the Resorts.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE COURIER sent them without extra charge. In case of changes of location during the absence from home, the address will be altered whenever desired. This applies to present and new subscribers. Have the COURIER follow you as a means of keeping posted on home affairs. Its weekly appearance will prove more interesting than a letter.

POLITICAL gossips are mentioning Landlord Roggen of the Capital for county treasurer and for postmaster. He positively declines to consider the former.

OMAHA is scheming to get ahead of Lincoln on next year's census returns. She is patently but vainly coaxing South Omaha and Florence to be a party to the proceeding.

SENATOR CORNELL has been appointed register of the land office at Valentine, his home town. Several feminine hearts in Lincoln are likely to go pitterpat on learning of the news.

NOTICE is published of a special election Aug. 19th to vote on a proposition authorizing the mayor and city council to issue \$20,000 worth of bonds for extending the system of sanitary sewers.

Isn't it about time the Omaha and Lincoln papers gave a long suffering public a rest? The wrangle about their respective merits has been pulled out to a length of babyishness that's nauseating. Neither the baby act nor braggadocio is to be admired.

THE need of bank regulation has been proved by the general looseness brought to light by the new law in the first four weeks of its operation. It seems to have been a practice to run several branch banks on the credit of the parent bank and without capital of their own. The banking board will put a stop to all that sort of confidence business.

A "PROMINENT POLITICIAN" is quoted by the Omaha Bee as predicting the nomination of the following county ticket by the Republicans: W. E. Churchill, county clerk; S. W. Burnham, treasurer; W. E. Stewart, county judge; Tom Carr, sheriff; Dr. Shoemaker, coroner; J. P. Walton, county surveyor, and George McClusky, superintendent of public schools.

AMONG recent visiting politicians was Col. Billy McCann of Hay Springs, one of the bravest chargers on the recent legislature and a very smooth young man. The colonel is a candidate for register of the land office at Chadron and Senator Paddock is backing him. He has a mortgage on the place, but Congressman Dorsey has raised an objection and delayed its foreclosure.

WILL O. JONES has been made associate editor of the Journal, but divides his time between chopping out heavy editorials and adjusting the leading strings of the young men in his journalistic kindergarten. The city editor is a bigger man than the fellow who writes leaders, but he doesn't have as easy a time. Jones's ambition has been to be an "editor," and it is in a fair way to gratification.

THE whirligig of affairs has brought another change among the correspondents. John M. Cotton of the Herald has stepped down and out and W. Q. Bell of the World will handle Lincoln business for the World-Herald. Cotton is one of the keenest scented of news-gatherers, and will probably give all his attention to his other papers. Bell is a lawyer by profession, but seems to have taken to newspaper work kindly. His contributions to the old World did not attract much attention for the very good reason that an outside evening paper could not get much of a circulation in Lincoln.

FRED NYE's visit to Lincoln is explained. He besieged Congressman Connell for means to display his influence with that high and mighty official. The Congressman agreed to let Fred name the postmaster at La Platte, and in announcing the fact he apostrophized the town in the following poetic strain: "La Platte is an important point. Day after day it gazes out over the sandy stretches of the river from which it takes its name; day after day it sees the sun rise in brilliant hope in the morning and depart in brilliant sorrow in the afternoon. Grass grows round it, trees rustle over it, and on its environs the mourning dove is forever telling how sad it is to love. Trains pass La Platte—every time. A cool spring trickles from its highest hill and loses itself in the clustering redbwoods. It is a quiet place, far from the cark and care of business—a virgin summer resort, an unemployed and unexampled opportunity for peace. Nobody lives at La Platte, and yet the room for people is immense. Who will be postmaster at La Platte? The salary is \$40 per year and the labor not too arduous for an active man."

THE FASHION OF THE DAY.

OLIVE HARPER'S LETTER FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LADIES.

These are the days in which each young lady seeks to assert her own individuality—specimens of the devices employed for that laudable purpose.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 25.—In these days each young lady seeks to assert her individuality and therefore studies herself with regard to her dress and its possibilities. It is not enough for her to look sweet and maidenly. She must look different from any other girl, and she will not wear a dress like that of another simply because it is the fashion. The young girl of today is a law to herself in the matter of what she shall wear, and she has discovered that by paying attention to details she may be picturesque and remarkable among a hundred other girls all as pretty as she, and many of them more expensively dressed than she.



MODIFIED CLASSICAL.

The grace and beauty of classical costumes has led to their being studied in their relation to Nineteenth century needs and it is discovered that they require very few changes to adapt them to individuals. Their simplicity is the first recommendation, their grace a second, and the third is that it isn't everybody who looks well in them.

In the first place, the severity of a classical costume requires the most perfect ease and grace of movement, as well as of outline, for angularity ruins the effect, and the wearer must also possess or cultivate slow and dignified manners. The sprightly coquette has no business in a classical costume unless she wishes to be ridiculous.

In making a classic costume the requirements are few and simple. White or cream cashmere, veiling or flannel, China crepe or soft mull are suitable. If it should happen that such a dress is desired for tableaux, cheese cloth at three cents a yard is good. Generally speaking, no trimming is required, but a Greek key pattern done in silver or gold thread, or narrow blue, red or yellow ribbon is always an addition. Flowers and leaves can be added for a party. I give with this a modified classical dress for a grand hop at a watering place, or for a ceremonious dinner or other evening entertainment. The model is of soft cream mull and trimmed with a trailing spray and leaves. It will be noticed that there is a double belt, which is somewhat of an innovation but very pretty, and the costume altogether shows what changes the wearer has made for her own peculiar taste or need.

True, a classical robe in olden days would not have been supplemented by a fan and a pair of Suede gloves; all the same, they are not out of place today. The wearer wanted sleeves and she has them, and altogether she has a costume as individual as it is charming and graceful.

The arrangement of the hair is just as much dependent upon the style of the day as ever, and yet there are independent thinkers enough among the young girls to set fashion at defiance and wear what is most becoming. Girls follow the prevailing styles in generalities, but they, as I saw before, study themselves more, and so adopt what they like best. They set the absolute rules of fashion at defiance in a bewildering way, and look all the prettier for it. Married women have so many other things to think of that it is rather a relief to them to blindly follow a fashion, without studying its relation to their own appearance, rather glad that fashion has taken the trouble of thinking out of their hands.



HANDSOME REDINGOTE.

As it is now you will find, for instance, at a ball as many styles of hairdressing as there are girls. The curls over the forehead are too becoming to ever abandon. They have been in vogue since Eve's time. I verily believe, off and on, though I believe there was a period when it was ardently desired to have a high forehead. I was in a great jewelry establishment a few days ago and there I saw hundreds of Greek fillets in silver, gold, bronze, copper and mother of pearl. Some were in the form of chains, others flat plain bands, and others again were richly chased and some were jeweled. There is another abuse against which I now lift my pen. That is the abuse of

the directoire redingotes. These garments are handsome, picturesque and very becoming to some figures and made in the proper materials, which are cashmere, light ladies cloth and lustrine, with suitable accessories, but they are not to be worn everywhere nor by every woman, nor should they be made of any of the cheap and slazy materials. "imitations" of this or that other goods, nor should they be made of great glaring plaid or figured goods, and they are only for outdoor wear.

To be what they are designed for, these directoire coats want to take the place of jacket and wrap, and no stout woman should allow herself to dream of having one. A good gauge is to say, no woman weighing over 140 pounds ought to be permitted by law to have one.

The coat presented with this is one of the very best models, and is to be made of wool or wool and silk goods firmly woven. The trimmings are of velvet and surah of the same shade.

There are bands for the neck made to wear outside or inside the collar, with a very narrow heading along the edge, and where they join in front a double fall of finely plaited lace, or mull, in the shape of a priest's cravat bow. These latter are very much fancied now and are quite new. Long mull and muslin ties are made, one-quarter of a yard wide and a yard and a half long. These are tied in a double bow knot, the loops and ends being pressed together in the hand after they are tied so they will fall gracefully downward. The ends are sometimes embroidered and sometimes have fine lace, and sometimes simply hemmed.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Nothing is More Curious Than the Algerian Jugglers.

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, July 12.—The exhibition has brought to this city many curious things, but none more so than a troupe of Algerian jugglers, who have established themselves on the Esplanade des Invalides, and who each evening draw a large crowd of curiosity seekers. These men are known in their own country by the name of Aysoua, and they are most expert, but their powers seem to be given more to horror producing than pleasing sights, but there is a fascination that forces the beholder to remain until the last act is finished.

The performance begins with an infernal din of drums of a peculiar make, and this is continued until it is supposed that the higher powers have listened to their appeal for aid. When this noise becomes insupportable it ceases suddenly, and a silence almost painful reigns for some minutes, after which one of the jugglers brings a brazier and places it in the center of the stage, and throws a powder upon it, which sends up a light smoke with a pleasant pungent odor. Two of the jugglers then advance and one supports the other's head over the smoke. After this the man lifts his eyes towards the sky and rolls his head around rapidly, and it is probable that this rapid movement of the head causes a partial insensibility of the body, for suddenly he precipitates himself upon a pile of broken glass and cactus leaves, and devours the glass and sharp cactus spines. During this he throws himself flat on his stomach, rises, lifts his eyes to heaven in an ecstasy, while the others beat on their drums, and then he rises and after saluting the chief takes his place on a bench as calm and placid as a pool of water in a dark forest, though the cactus thorns inflict painful wounds.

A second rise, is conducted to the brazier, breathes the smoke and then gives himself up to the most extraordinary contortions, as though in a terrible fit and with every expression of agony, throws himself on his stomach and begs for the box of vipers. This is given him and he beams with joy, and opens the box, taking out the poisonous snakes. They enlase his arms and neck, which are bare, and they bite him in a dozen places, whereat he laughs gleefully and kisses them as he replaces them and retires to the bench.

He is followed by others who inflict the most revolting cruelties upon themselves. They stick nails and needles through their legs and cheeks, and then smile as the public looks for the blood to flow in vain. One of them takes special pains to show how he sticks a fine needle into his eye, and another pulls his eye from its socket, and when the blood trickles down the cheek he laughs and turns swiftly around and it is in its place again, and he tries to look as if he is inspired.

The last thing on the programme after a number of things all curious, to say nothing of being horrible, is for one of them to take a small box and from that set loose a scorpion, which he allows to run around on his face, and he provokes it as much as possible until at last it turns and stings him, after which he swallows the little reptile, or at least appears to.

The place where this curious performance is carried on is handsomely fitted up and hung with barbaric tapestry, and though one would think no person of refinement would care to visit such a revolting entertainment, it is always full of the elite of French society. The price of admission is very high, and every evening may be seen a long line of private carriages waiting for the performance to finish.

The rich people in France find it as hard to amuse themselves and pass the time as the people of the same class do in every country. But the women show that the old taste for horrors has never died out in the hearts of French women since the days when they used to pity the horses who were whipped to make them pull harder so as to tear some wretched offender to pieces.

Among the carriages which stood at the door of this place to-night were those of the Countess de Pourtales, the Princesse de Sagan and Madame de Noiret. Buffalo Bill is popular, but he does not give so many horrors at short range. The Algerians are thin and dark, but picturesque in their tribal costumes, and they are something new. Perhaps to-morrow it will be something else.

MARY BRENNAN.

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